

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Thursday, misty and cloudy. 8-17 (44-63). Friday, similar. LONDON: Thursday, 12-18 (54-64). Friday, cloudy. CHANNEL: Slight. 10-12 (38-48). NEW YORK: 10-12 (38-48).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

## INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

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## Carter Speech Sinks Dollar On 6 Markets

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, Oct. 25 — The dollar hit record lows against the currencies of West Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark and Norway in European markets today, ending amid disappointment over President Carter's anti-inflation program.

The price of gold rose to a record

\$230.10 an ounce at the morning

Bath Stock Exchange

and then to \$230.25

in the afternoon. A record of

\$230.25 was set a week ago. Bullion

was quoted to close in London at \$230.25, from

\$226.50 late yesterday.

The dollar is in the intensive

sink ward right now," a New York

foreign-exchange dealer said, a sentiment expressed by many European

traders. Several dealers main-

tained that there was no relief ex-

pected in the dollar crisis and that

the situation could deteriorate fur-

ther.

Heavy Support Needed

But in European foreign-ex-

change dealings, central banks in

Europe, Japan and the United

States appeared to be forced to give

the dollar heavy support to keep it

from falling even more sharply un-

der the pressure of large sales. (See

Details on Page 9.)

Foreign-exchange dealers said

that Mr. Carter's plan to limit

wages and prices voluntarily was

inadequate to stem the dollar's 18-

month decline.

Among the details of the plan

were voluntary guidelines of 7 per-

cent for increases in wages and

price benefits and 5.75 percent for

price increases next year.

"We had not expected much," a

dealers said, "but we had not

expected so little."

Despite the drooping dollar

on foreign exchanges, Mr.

Carter's action won some praise.

A West German government

spokesman, Klaus Boelling, said

that the anti-inflation program was

a strong determination to achieve

the aim of effectively fighting infla-

tion." He said that the plan was an

important contribution to realizing the

judges made at the Bonn economic

summit" last July, attended by

Mr. Carter and the heads of other

western governments.

### To Prevent New Rhodesian Raid

## Britain May Send Weapons to Zambia

LONDON, Oct. 25 (AP) — Britain will send surface-to-air missiles and other anti-aircraft defense weapons to Zambia shortly in response to a plea from President Kenneth Kaunda.

An aid package including a British military training mission was announced today by government officials who declined to be named.

The package was agreed upon after Prime Minister James Callaghan met with Mr. Kaunda in Lusaka, Nigeria, last month.

Since then, Zambia's need for its country's virtual total lack of defense during air strikes by Rhodesian air and ground forces against black nationalist sanctuaries near Lusaka and in other areas.

Initial estimates by both the Rhodesians and black nationalists under Joshua Nkomo suggested about 1,500 persons were killed and many were wounded in Rhodesian raids.

The British government officials said that a condition for supplying arms is that they are for Zambi-



United Press International  
President Carter prepares to tell Americans the details of his new campaign to combat inflation on television Tuesday night.

by Mr. Carter's message, saying that voluntary wage-price controls were only a first step toward mandatory standards.

"Voluntary controls don't work," former President Gerald Ford said. "Once you start down that road you wind up with government wage and price controls."

Jackson Grayson, price council chairman under former President Richard M. Nixon, wished Mr. Carter's program luck, but he said that its failure could bring on mandatory controls.

"Prices and wages don't cause inflation, they're the transmitters of inflation," he said. "This will increase the probability of mandatory union members."

U.S. business, labor and political leaders generally were unimpressed

## Carter Approves Funding Bill For Components of N-Weapons

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP) — President Carter signed a bill today authorizing funds for producing elements of the controversial neutron warhead, the White House announced.

The measure authorizes \$3 billion for the year that began Oct. 1 for national security programs of the Department of Energy.

The department is responsible for manufacturing nuclear weapons for the Pentagon, including parts for the neutron weapon, on which Mr. Carter has withheld orders for actual production and deployment.

Last week the White House said that the president had ordered that key elements of the neutron weapon be manufactured and stockpiled in the United States to cut down delays if he decides to produce the actual weapons and ship them to Western Europe.

Neutron weapons, which would include warheads for 81-mile-range Lance missiles and eight-inch shells for Howitzers with a range of 10 to 12 miles, have about twice the radiation of conventional nuclear weapons but less than one-tenth the blast and heat.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

There is no question, however, of British military instructors assuming an active combat role, whom the British officials said. Nor are the British contemplating, at this stage, the supply of combat planes to the Zambian Air Force.

A day after Mr. Callaghan returned from his Kano meeting with Mr. Kaunda, a British arms expert, Maj. Gen. Edward Purdon, flew to Zambia to check Zambia's air defenses and minimum air defense needs.

The officials reported that Gen.

Purdon found the country's anti-aircraft equipment in a poor condition.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## Teng, in Tokyo, Says Taiwan Still Is Obstacle to U.S.-China Ties

By William Chapman

TOKYO, Oct. 25 (WP) — Chinese Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping said today he believes his country eventually will have positive relations with the United States but only after the Taiwan issue is settled on China's terms.

"We are waiting for the United States to make up its mind," the Chinese leader emphasized.

At a news conference, Mr. Teng also said there will be no tension on the Korean peninsula as long as South Korea does not attempt any action against the Communist North, which he recently visited.

Making his first bow at a Western-style news conference, Mr. Teng was a relaxed, amiable personality, telling reporters that he was not very bright and inviting them to criticize his replies to questions were unclear.

He broke no new ground on any major issue but at several points suggested that many currently divisive problems in Asia — including Taiwan and the Koreas — will disappear with the passage of time.

But he stuck to the familiar warning that a world war is likely because of the Russians, whom he called "hegemonists." They "pose a grave threat to world peace and international security," Mr. Teng said. "The danger of a new world war is an objective reality."

New Peace Treaty

Mr. Teng is visiting Japan for the formal ratification of the new peace and friendship treaty and has held lengthy talks about several world issues — including normalizing relations with the United States — with Japanese Premier Takeo Fukuda.

If anything new passed between

the Carter administration will make a new move early next year on the Taiwan issue, although there is heavy sentiment in Congress against a normalization that would amount to abandoning Taiwan.

On Korea

On the Korean issue, Mr. Teng emphasized that he strongly supports the North's views on unification but implied that the division can be ended in time, once the United States has withdrawn troops from the South. Mr. Teng visited the North last month and had extensive talks with President Kim Il Sung.

Mr. Teng said there is no tension on the peninsula and does not expect any as long as South Korea does not take actions against the North. Unification should come through North-South talks and the

necessary atmosphere for that will come only after U.S. troops are withdrawn, he added. The Carter administration's first formal withdrawal of U.S. forces is scheduled for mid-December.

Mr. Teng did not mention, however, that one of the North's key demands is that, before unification talks begin, the United States should agree to separate talks with North Korean officials.

"No country should be divided" in an artificial manner, Mr. Teng said, adding that he expects the Korean issue to be resolved in due course.

Mr. Teng's determination to be tactful extended even to one of the touchiest issues between China and Japan, control of the Senkaku Islands which are claimed by both countries. Instead of insisting on China's claim, Mr. Teng merely ob-

served that the two countries differ on the Senkakus and have agreed to put off trying to settle the issue.

The Japanese had been worried that Mr. Teng might touch off new troubles for them with the Russians by his campaign against "hegemonism," a code word for Soviet expansionism. The Russians have bitterly criticized Japan for signing a treaty that contains an "anti-hegemony clause," although Japan pretends the clause is not aimed at the Soviet Union but is only a general statement of belief.

Mr. Teng went after the "hegemonists" fiercely in statement before the news conference, but he tactfully refrained from asserting the Chinese position that the clause is, indeed, aimed solely at Russia. He called it merely a statement of opposition "to the efforts of others to seek hegemony."

3,000 Students  
An estimated 3,000 students demonstrated at the Aryamehr Technical University campus in central Tehran.

The students shouted slogans against the shah and in praise of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the chief opposition leader living in Paris.

They carried photographs of youths who were killed in recent street clashes between army troops and demonstrators, and portraits of Moslem extremist guerrillas killed in action against security units.

At Tehran University, leftist students held a similar anti-shah demonstration. Youths from other schools defied a ban on their entry and several hundred boys and girls joined the protest.

Abu Dhabi	1.50 P.M. Cocos	18 P.M. Northern Cyprus	1.50 P.M.
Austria	1.55 P.M. Iceland	15 P.M. Norway	3 P.M.
Bahrain	0.25 D.M. Iran	10 P.M. Oman	0.25 D.M.
Belgium	20 P.M. Israel	11 P.M. Portugal	20 P.M.
Cyprus	30 Mills Italy	20 P.M. Saudi Arabia	30 P.M.
Denmark	3.50 P.M. Jordan	50 P.M. Turkey	30 P.M.
Dubai	3.50 D.M. Kenya	10 P.M. Uganda	3.50 D.M.
Egypt	2.50 P.M. Lebanon	12 P.M. Sweden	2.50 P.M.
Finland	3.50 P.M. Libya	10 P.M. Turkey	3.50 P.M.
France	3.50 P.M. Luxembourg	10 P.M. Turkey	3.50 P.M.
Germany	1.50 D.M. Morocco	7.50 P.M. U.S. Alaska	1.50 D.M.
Greece	20 P.M. Morocco	7.50 P.M. Venezuela	20 P.M.

Abdullah

Algeria

Angola

Armenia

Aruba

Barbados

Bolivia

Bosnia

Bulgaria

Burma

Burundi

Cambodia

Cameroon

Central African Republic

Chad

Chile

China

Colombia

Congo

Cote d'Ivoire

Croatia

Cuba

Cyprus

Czechoslovakia

Denmark

Djibouti

Ecuador

Egypt

Eritrea

Estonia

**To Rebuild Army**

## Wide Military Reforms Announced by Lebanon

BEIRUT, Oct. 25 (AP) — The government announced sweeping measures today to confiscate unauthorized weapons, rebuild the army and punish anyone who collaborates with Israel.

President Elias Sarkis asked the Syrian-dominated Arab deterrent force to draw up a program for disarming private armies and removing all military signs from the country.

He gave the Arab force, the Lebanese Army command and internal security commanders two weeks to arrange a coordinated program for implementing the security and political resolutions reached at an all-day Cabinet session.

The government also asked the Arab force command to prohibit armed Palestinian guerrillas from

appearing in public, to remove all roadblocks and to arrest violators.

It asked the Arab force to withdraw units of the Palestine Liberation Army, 1,000 soldiers of which entered Lebanon from Syria earlier this month at the height of Syrian-Christian clashes.

Other decisions called for strict enforcement of press censorship regulations, banning unauthorized publications and private radio stations and punishing any Lebanese who collaborates with the Israeli enemy.

**Reconciliation Program**

The government also promised a comprehensive national reconciliation program to be debated and implemented shortly by Parliament.

It asked the military command to prepare a definitive program for rebuilding the armed forces along nonsectarian lines. The promised army, a government statement said, must be strong enough to take over duties of the Arab Defense Force and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.

The eight-nation UNIFIL came to Lebanon in March to undertake peacekeeping operations in southern regions vacated by Israeli forces.

Before the Cabinet session, leftist gunmen discarded their weapons in Beirut's Moslem sector, but the sandbag positions around their branch offices have not yet been removed.

Observers noted the leftists' positive response to the Arab force pacification action but questioned the peacekeepers' ability to exercise similar influence on Christian militias.

The Cabinet decisions were seen as an attempt to implement the recommendations of the seven-nation Arab conference at Beirut Eddine that sought to end the Syrian-Christian confrontation here last week.

The conference of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Syria, Qatar, the Sudan, the United Arab Emirates and Lebanon promised broader support for the Arab force and urged an extensive among all political and religious factions in Lebanon.

## Gromyko Goes To Paris Talks

PARIS, Oct. 25 (UPI) — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko arrived today to work on repairing relations between his country and France. The relations were at a low last year when France flew paratroops into Zaire to fight Soviet-backed rebels in Shaba province.

Mr. Gromyko and Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud are scheduled to meet several times. Mr. Gromyko also is expected to confer with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, who is to return tomorrow from a one-day visit to Italy.

Mr. Gromyko's arrival had been scheduled for months within the framework of exchange visits by the presidents of the two countries in odd-numbered years and by foreign ministers in even-numbered years.

### Mild Quake in Russia

MOSCOW, Oct. 25 (AP) — A mild earthquake with its epicenter in Afghanistan was felt yesterday in the Soviet Central Asian republics of Uzbekistan and Tadzhikistan. Tass reported.



Prime Minister Begin waves to newsmen as he holds communiqué on Israeli Cabinet treaty vote.

## Israel Planning to Expand Settlements

(Continued from Page 1)

marathon Cabinet session at 4:45 p.m. and said that the ministers had given "appropriate guidelines" to Mr. Dayan and Defense Minister Ezer Weizman to continue the negotiations toward a conclusion.

Mr. Dayan and Mr. Weizman are expected to return to Washington tomorrow.

The Cabinet met under the guise of a classified defense and security committee, thereby legally shutting off public discussion by its members of the details of the treaty revisions.

However, it was understood that many of the proposed revisions deal with the question of a linkage between the bilateral Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty and future negotiations on Palestinian self-determination on the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The amendments were said to be such a clear majority was not assured as recently as last night, when as many as eight ministers appeared ready to vote against the

rather than in a legally binding fashion.

One of the persistent sticking points following the Camp David agreements has been to find a way to link the treaty with proposals for the West Bank and Gaza Strip in a way that is visible to President Sadat's Arab critics, but not offensive to Mr. Begin's rightist opposition.

Mr. Sadat has made it clear that he wants to demonstrate he has not abandoned the Palestinian Arabs, while Mr. Begin has been trying to reassure his critics at home that the treaty is not a prelude to Israel's loss of sovereignty in the West Bank.

The Cabinet vote today was 15 to 0, with two abstentions. Abstaining were Energy Minister Yitzhak Modai and Health Minister Eliezer Shostak.

But Cabinet sources said that such a clear majority was not assured as recently as last night, when as many as eight ministers appeared ready to vote against the

draft, most of them on the basis of the linkage question.

In addition to Mr. Shostak, Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon, Minister Without Portfolio Chaim Lamm, Education Minister Zevulun Hammer and Justice Minister Shmuel Tamir were said to be considering rejecting the draft. Moreover, Interior Minister Yosef Burg and Religious Affairs Minister Aharon Alf-Hatzzon reported they were considering "no" votes.

The sources said that Mr. Begin, fearful that a 9-to-8 vote would lead to a Cabinet crisis and a collapse of the Middle East peace talks, worked on a number of revisions overnight in an effort to meet the minister's objections.

Following the session, Mr. Tamir said today, "I am satisfied with the government decision as accepted finally. I am satisfied because I raised a number of points I considered to be very important ... points I believe Egypt can accept and would accept."

He added, "I think we are satisfied with what took place in Jerusalem. I hope we will be satisfied with what takes place in Washington."

Mr. Begin surprised some observers by announcing that the final draft treaty that emerges from the Washington talks will be presented to the full Knesset for ratification.

There is nothing in Israeli law that requires the Knesset to endorse international treaties, and on the surface it would appear that the prime minister is subjecting himself unnecessarily to a vituperative debate much like the one that marked Knesset approval of the original Camp David "framework" for peace and the dismantlement of Jewish settlements in the Sinai.

However, by spreading responsibility for accepting or rejecting peace throughout the Knesset, Mr. Begin would force any fence-sitters to his side because the Cabinet is obligated by law to follow the decisions of the parliament.

If the Knesset rejected the final draft, or even approved it by a slim margin, it would be tantamount to a vote of no confidence, and could create a government crisis leading to resignation, which few in the parliament want at this moment.

In the absence of some unforeseen treaty changes totally unacceptable to Israel, the agreement seems assured of solid approval in the Knesset, but probably not by the 4-to-1 margin given last month to the Camp David framework.

Mr. Assaf's talks with Iraqi President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr and other Iraqi leaders signaled an important thaw in 12 years of recriminations between the Damascus and Baghdad wings of the Ba'th Party.

The visit was triggered by shared opposition to U.S.-backed Egyptian-Israeli peace moves.

Al Liwa, a leftist Beirut daily,

said that agreement was expected between Mr. Assaf and Maj. Gen. Bakr on the dispatching of Iraqi troops to the Syrian border with Israel. Officially, Syria has been

noncommittal about the Iraqi offer.

The newspaper said that Saddam Hussein, vice president of Iraq, told the Baghdad daily Al-Thawra that Iraq planned to discuss with Syria "everything related to making Syria and Iraq a single military front."

**Front-Line States Reportedly Complain to Waldheim**

## Namibia Plan Said Near Collapse in SWAPO Rebud

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (WP) — U.S.-led efforts to negotiate a peaceful settlement to the guerrilla war in South-West Africa (Namibia) appeared yesterday to be close to collapse after the South-West African People's Organization rejected a compromise plan for new talks between the United Nations and the South African government.

The rejection was contained in a letter handed to UN Secretary-General Waldheim in New York by SWAPO representative The Ben Gurirab, according to informed sources. The letter is to be made public this week.

Mr. Waldheim also met yesterday with ambassadors representing the front-line African states that provide logistical support for the guerrillas, and he again heard strongly negative comments about the compromise proposal, the sources reported.

The five front-line states, Angola particularly, have been crucial to U.S. efforts for a peace agreement.

**Steadfast Hope**

The decision by SWAPO and the African states not to make their separate rejections of the compromise public and formal at this point left UN officials clinging to a

## Doubts on Carter's Economics

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (NYT)

— The Carter administration has put up a set of guidelines for company's all-product price increase. Presumably, those figures will be challenged by the companies themselves, at least in some cases.

There are reasons to doubt whether it can be all of these things at the same time.

The presidential advisers who outlined the program to reporters yesterday stressed that the program would be flexible and would not create a new bureaucracy. They recalled that more than 3,000 Internal Revenue Service agents were borrowed to enforce President Richard M. Nixon's mandatory price-wage controls in 1971-74.

By contrast, President Carter's Council on Wage and Price Stability will add to its usual number of 35 economists, lawyers and secretaries about 100 extra people, to be borrowed from other agencies of government.

They will try to watch prices charged by the 400 corporations with annual sales of \$500 million or more, plus "all major collective-bargaining settlements," according to a White House statement.

**Pattern Setters**

The monitors will seek to determine whether these big companies — who are believed to be pattern setters — raise their prices by more than the guideline amount. That amount is ½ of 1 percent less than the average price increase in 1976-1977.

For a company with many different products — a chemical company with scores or hundreds of products, or a soap company with a few dozen products — the monitors will look at a company-wide average, weighted by product sales.

But how will they get that average? If the company says it does not normally calculate an average, the monitors are without power under existing law to require the company to make such a calculation. In that case, the monitors are supposed to calculate it themselves. But first, they must direct the company to submit raw data on prices and sales volumes. The law does let the wage-price council compel companies to submit data that they

plainly must attempt together.

The administration already has acknowledged that the 7-percent standard for labor settlements will not apply to "low-wage" workers. They would be allowed to get bigger wage increases than everyone else. That sounds fair, but what is "low"? The White House fixed the standard yesterday at \$4.00 an hour. That is far below the \$5.50 standard urged on Mr. Carter by President George Meany of the AFL-CIO. There is disagreement in the ranks of labor on this score.

In general, labor leaders feel that if the company says it does not normally calculate an average, the monitors are without power under existing law to require the company to make such a calculation. In that case, the monitors are supposed to calculate it themselves. But first, they must direct the company to submit raw data on prices and sales volumes. The law does let the wage-price council compel companies to submit data that they

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Moreover, labor leaders contend that the standard now is tougher in light of the present rate of inflation of 7.5 percent than was the Nixon standard. Then, the wage guideline was 5.5 percent plus 0.7 percent for fringes, or 6.2 percent in all — and inflation then was only about 3.5 percent a year.

In sum, labor is skeptical. Union

leaders say that if they see business moderating price increases, they will respond in time, but the labor leaders imply, they do not want to go first.

The administration unveiled so-called "real-income" increases that would give tax rebates to workers who follow the guidelines if it turns out that inflation exceeds 7 percent. But what about the 135 people?

The insurance proposal is innovative and potentially complicates it. It is doubtful that Congress will act quickly and enact it promptly.

This is but one of many potential areas of contention in the administration's attempt to tame inflation that seems to be speeding up and is a deeply divisive issue. If only the administration can be stopped and turned around in a moderate direction, the administration will succeed.

Presidential counselor Roger Straus pretty much summed up the administration's mood when he said: "We're not going to get dramatic results."

## Carter Plan Hits Dollar

(Continued from Page 1)

Plainly, all of this is tentative and tenuous. It is not likely that the threat of sanctions will lead many companies to trim back price increases. What Mr. Carter must hope for is a good public response to his program and a widespread sense among business, labor and consumers that reversing the inflationary turn is a task the whole country must attempt together.

A spokesman for General Motors, the nation's largest corporation, also praised Mr. Carter's emphasis on the government's role in the battle against wage and price increases.

According to a poll released shortly after Mr. Carter's speech, three-quarters of those polled favored his proposals for voluntary wage and price guidelines but they had no faith that the proposals would work.

An ABC News-Harris poll at the end of last week showed 60 percent of those polled favored Carter's proposals, while 19 percent opposed them. But the overall majority of 55 to 57 percent believed that health and medical costs, prices, energy costs and union demands cannot be curbed by unitary controls.

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Namibians Killed

LUSAKA, Oct. 25 (AP) — President Kaunda said today that Namibian soldiers and police officers were killed by Rhodesian troops in their attack last week.

"As we mourn these gallant fighters, I want all of you to be for a very long war and difficult times," Mr. Kaunda said in a statement issued here.

"The enemy is brutal and barbaric, bent on total domination of Zambia. As in the recent conflict of our resilience to remain calm and united in defense of independence and territorial integrity.

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ut New Openness Seen

## Castro Offer for Dialogue splits U.S. Cuban Exiles

By Terri Shaw

leaders say that if the moderating price is met, they will respond in time.

The administration called "realists" those workers who follow the United States — once almost monolithic in its opposition to the government of Fidel Castro — is sharply divided over an offer by Mr. Castro for a dialogue.

The insurance plan is available and potential

it is doubtful that it would be accepted at all.

Mr. Castro's offer is the latest in a series of gestures he has made to the exile community, including the release of 46 political prisoners who have been held since 1959.

It is not one of the administration's highest priorities to attend Saturday's offer, which has sparked many inquiries from Cuban seeking information about relatives in Cuba or permission to visit their families.

While many exile leaders and the administration's Cuban media in Miami still pose any recognition of the Castro government, a number of new groups have sprung up calling for full normalization of relations with Cuba.

President Carter has asked his administration to hold direct talks with Havana, and "We're not

interested in meeting Mr. Castro, who suggested the dialogue session with exile journalists in Miami on Sept. 6. Others have begun to circulate petitions urging acceptance of Mr. Castro's offer, and a group has asked President Carter for full normalization of relations with Cuba.

A State Department official said that overwhelming majority of let-

terial Fleets, S.A. said that the department has received support from Cuban exiles favoring improved relations with Havana as a way to obtain the release of political prisoners and reuniting of families.

A spokesman for Carter's administration said, "This is not to say they think Castro is a great guy," he said. "They still don't like the Castro regime and have no intention of returning there to live."

While some younger exiles have expressed support for the Castro government, they are still a small minority of the estimated 150,000 Cubans living in the United States.

According to a neighborhood of Miami, New Jersey and other areas, the majority of the Cuban exiles have changed substantially in recent years. Two years ago in Miami people who took even a moderate attitude toward the Castro government were often threatened and sometimes physically attacked. A number of bombings and assassinations were attributed to anti-Castro extremists.

Today a travel agency advertises

"Havana Holidays," leaving from Miami something that would have been unthinkable a few years ago.

Mr. Castro, who once reserved his harshest rhetoric for the "worms" and "traitors" who left Cuba after he took power in 1959, recently has become more conciliatory. He even told the exile journalists last month that from now on he would use "a new term: the community."

The word *gusano* (worm) was "appropriate in the heat of the struggle and the passion of the struggle," he said, but "I have been the first to use the term 'community' and I intend to continue using it."

### Castro Aims

Observers in Washington and Miami suggest that Mr. Castro hopes that lessening exile opposition to his government will hasten diplomatic and trade relations with the United States, which could bolster Cuba's sagging economy and reduce its dependence on the Soviet Union.

One of Mr. Castro's first gestures toward the exiles was to grant permission for a group of young Cubans to visit the island late last year. It was the first time that a large group of Cuban-born residents of the United States had been permitted to visit the island since Mr. Castro took power.

Most of the 55 men and women in the group had left Cuba as children and they were generally sympathetic to the Castro government. They named their group the Antonio Maceo Brigade after a leader of the Cuban fight for freedom from Spain. During their trip they did some volunteer construction work and visited relatives. The trip had great emotional impact in Cuba and among exiles in the United States.

Many exile families had bitter arguments over whether their children should join the brigade, and it was harshly criticized by the Cuban-exile media in Miami.

But there was another response as well. When the group returned, its members were swamped with calls and letters asking how they had managed to go to Cuba. Many callers asked if they could arrange to go as well.

As more exiles are permitted to visit the island, interest in traveling there grows. A second Antonio Maceo Brigade is being organized for a four-week trip next summer and the Cuban-interest section of the Czechoslovak embassy here has been receiving more than 50 applications for visas from Cuban exiles each day.

Mr. Carter said that thanks to recent actions of the CAB under the leadership of its chairman, Alfred Kahn, the nation already has seen the beginning of real competition among domestic airlines. "Competition has already helped both consumers and the industry," he said. "It brought lower fares, more passengers and higher profits."

The law, supported by the president since the beginning of his term, gradually reduces the power of the Civil Aeronautics Board to govern fares and airline routes, and abolished the CAB altogether at the end of 1984.

Mr. Carter said in a crowded signing ceremony in the White House Cabinet Room that the legislation would achieve two critical objectives. "One is to help our fight against inflation and the other is to assure American citizens of an opportunity for low-priced air transportation."

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board could have gone on its own. The law establishes a schedule for elimination of CAB jurisdiction over airline rates, routes and mergers.

The law eliminates CAB authority over routes at the end of 1981, leaving airlines free to start new routes without any application process. New airlines could be formed with a showing that they are "fit, willing and able," the law says.

In the next three years, entry into the industry and setting up new routes will be easier. Airlines will be able to pick a new route in each of the next three years. In addition, a provision allows airlines almost automatic access on a first-come, first-served basis to routes going unserved by the airlines holding authority for those routes.

Supporters of changes in the law feared the move toward more competition could be blunted by a change in the CAB's membership — it had a history of protectionism — or through legal challenges to board initiatives that had not yet worked their way through the courts. The law not only legitimizes what the board has been doing, but goes further and faster than the

for the chance to apply for those "dormant" routes. The applications will be accepted starting today.

Aside from "automatic" access, routes will be easier to get through the regular application process. In the past, applicants for new routes had to prove they were "required by the public convenience and necessity." Now the burden of proof will be on the opponents of new applications to prove why they are not in the public interest.

At the end of 1982, the CAB will be stripped of its authority over fares and mergers, leaving the airlines subject to the same federal laws that apply to other unregulated industries. In the meantime, the airlines are given the authority to lower their fares by up to 50 percent without CAB approval. They also can raise their fares up to 5 percent unless they carry more than 70 percent of the passenger traffic on a route.

Mr. Carter signed a reform bill

## U.S. Law Ends Regulation of Airline Fares, Routes

By Carole Shifrin

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (WP)

— President Carter yesterday signed into law a bill designed to increase competition among the nation's airlines by phasing out government regulation.

The law, supported by the president since the beginning of his term, gradually reduces the power of the Civil Aeronautics Board to govern fares and airline routes, and abolished the CAB altogether at the end of 1984.

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Mr. Carter signed a reform bill

## Carter Signs Reform Bill

## Arsonist Blamed for Largest of Los Angeles' Fires

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 25 (AP) — An arsonist, using a paper matchbook and a burning cigarette, started the worst of 11 brush fires that have burned 38,000 acres and destroyed 186 homes in the Los Angeles suburbs, authorities said today.

The evidence indicates the fire was intentionally set, a Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department official said. "The investigation is continuing. It was definitely arson."

The blaze, which began in the western sub-

urb of Agoura, ravaged 161 homes and 25,000 acres on a 16-kilometer path through the San

Monica mountains to the sea at Malibu.

The fire damaged or destroyed houses belonging to actors Jack Lemmon, Nick Nolte and Clint Walker, actresses Ali MacGraw and Katharine Ross, singer Neil Young and comedian Buddy Hackett.

The county fire department reported that the fire was 80 percent contained early today. An official indicated that other fires which forced hundreds to flee their homes might have been arson.

Investigators were looking into the cause of the Mandeville Canyon area blaze, the other

major fire in the area, which destroyed at least 25 houses and 6,000 acres of brush above West Los Angeles. It was brought under control yesterday.

A third fire, still burning after destroying 1,400 acres above Sierra Madre in the San Gabriel mountains about 32 kilometers from Los Angeles, also may have been caused by arson.

Another fire in Carbon Canyon, which scorched 3,600 acres and threatened several communities in Orange County, was reported fully contained yesterday.

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## Says Sharp Jump Not Likely

## Soviet Aide Plays Down Trade Aspects of SALT

By Dan Fisher

MOSCOW, Oct. 25 — Even if a Soviet-U.S. agreement on a new strategic arms limitation treaty leads to a normalization of trade relations between the two countries, there will be no immediate sharp jump in the volume of trade between the superpowers, a high government official said here yesterday.

"I don't think it's possible," commented Dzhermen Gvishiani, deputy minister of the Soviet State Committee for Science and Technology. "It takes more than goodwill. A lot of work has to be done."

Speaking in fluent English, Mr. Gvishiani told a small group of visiting American correspondents that the impact of greater Soviet-U.S. trade on existing supply lines will be one factor acting as a drag on the process.

Also, he said, it will take considerable study by both sides to decide on the most advantageous areas for further trade. Both sides should be concentrating on such studies now.

### Cautious on Fuels

While the United States is very interested in the Soviet Union's huge reserves of raw materials, and especially its reserves of oil and natural gas, Mr. Gvishiani indicated that the government will take a cautious view of such deals.

He pointed to a project to export natural gas from western Siberia to Europe that has been under discussion for several years. "But that does not mean it is a priority project for us," he said.

He noted, "We're not interested in making the kind of investment" that would be necessary to bring on the huge volumes of gas envisioned. "Maybe it's better for us to invest in our oil, or diamonds."

Mr. Gvishiani did not rule out some future gas deal with a U.S. company. "Some of these projects now look much more profitable" thanks to increased prices for the fuel, he said.

But he made it clear that the government would carefully balance the investments in such projects against domestic needs and possible returns from alternate trade deals.

The official, who is the son-in-law of Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin, indicated that his country is anxious to sell technology to the United States. "I strongly believe the exchange of technology will play possibly the leading role in the future" of U.S.-Soviet trade and economic relations, he said.

While science and technology are admitted U.S. strong points, he said, it would be "naive" to un-

derestimate the achievements of Soviet science. "We have the ability to solve any scientific and technical problem that exists today," he claimed.

Critics of Soviet-U.S. technical exchanges contend that U.S. technology is so far ahead in most areas that the United States has little to gain and much to lose from such arrangements. But Mr. Gvishiani insisted that such an attitude is "an illusion — an illusion that has no justification."

While either country might have a technical lead over the other in an area, he added, "as a scientist, I consider it absolutely ridiculous" to believe that such an edge can be maintained for very long, or used as a tool for political pressure.

He said that U.S. efforts to block the sale of certain commercial technology are "only creating tensions, and the benefits are negligible."

Speaking of the controversial Dresser Industries deal to supply the Soviet Union with drill-bit technology, Mr. Gvishiani contended,

"We don't see any technology in the oil area where we lack know-how." He said that the Soviet Union's problem is one of scale. "When your factories are filled up, you go outside to buy — it's only normal. And when we buy we want to buy the best."

## City Aide Guilty

### In Washington

#### Bribery Trial

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (WP)

— Joseph Yeldell, a chief aide to Washington Mayor Walter Washington, and Dominic Antonelli Jr., a millionaire real-estate developer, were convicted yesterday by a U.S. jury on charges that the city official had traded a District of Columbia government lease for a secret \$35,000 personal loan from the businessman.

The jurors convicted Yeldell, 46, and Antonelli, 56, on the three bribery and conspiracy counts, after a three-week U.S. District Court trial.

Earl Silbert, the U.S. attorney for the district, held a news conference later outside the courthouse and characterized the guilty verdicts as a renewed message to public officials from district citizens.

He described the message as: "Don't cheat us, don't defraud us, don't betray us, don't abuse your public trust."

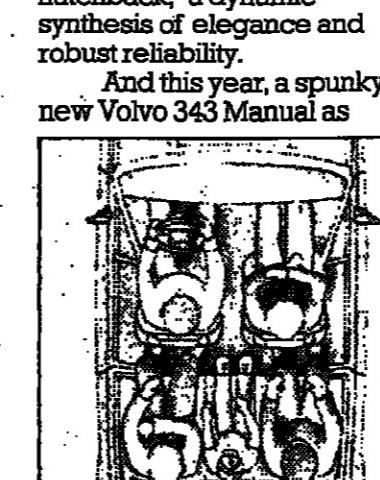


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Inside, the emphasis is on space and comfort, with a large luggage area accessible through a wide rear door.



Wants Westinghouse Recipient Named**U.S. Judge Bars Foreign-Bribe Secrecy**

By Charles R. Babcock

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (UPI) — An angry U.S. judge refused yesterday to "rubber stamp" a U.S. government offer to allow Westinghouse Electric Corp. to settle a foreign bribery case charge without identifying the country or the official implicated.

Judge Department and Westinghouse attorneys continued yesterday to refuse to identify the country involved, but other sources said it was Egypt.

It could not be learned which official allegedly received a reported \$322,000 in payments.

U.S. District Court Judge Barrington Parker told attorneys for the Justice Department and Westinghouse: "Gentlemen, I'm going to leave you to other alternatives. I will not accept it."

**Agrees to \$300,000 Fine**

Westinghouse had agreed to pay a \$300,000 fine and plead guilty to charges that it made false statements to U.S. agencies that financed the construction projects in the unnamed country.

Judge Parker noted that the fine was less than the \$322,000 alleged to have been paid by Westinghouse to get the contracts.

He also expressed displeasure at a press release that Westinghouse issued Monday before the guilty plea was accepted. Judge Parker

accused the company lawyers of "taking things for granted" and expecting the court "to rubber stamp everything you hand it."

The judge had delayed his ruling on the proposed plea-bargaining arrangement so that he could study material about the payoffs that Westinghouse attorney Vincent Fuller had given him in confidence.

Mr. Fuller told the judge the materials would explain the need for secrecy.

But yesterday morning, after several more questions showing his dissatisfaction with the settlement, the judge turned it down.

**Options Studied**

Justice Department officials said later that they were studying several options on how to salvage the case. It is possible that the charges, which are still pending, could be taken to trial or that Westinghouse could plead guilty without a pre-arranged penalty, they said. It is unlikely the charges will be dropped entirely, they added.

**Births Decline in Italy**

ROME, Oct. 25 (UPI) — The government Statistics Institute said yesterday that 360,485 live births were recorded in Italy during the first six months of the year, down 17,875 from the same period last year.

The case was being handled with extraordinary sensitivity by the Justice Department. Officials said that the decision not to press for disclosure of the country involved was made on the prosecutors' initiative, rather than on requests by the company, the State Department or the intelligence community.

Justice Department attorney Jeffrey Hirschberg had told Judge Parker: "We believe it is in the interest of the United States" not to identify the country "at this time."

Judge Parker asked yesterday what was significant about "at this time," but the prosecutor replied he did not want to say publicly.

The Westinghouse payments were disclosed to the government early this year, the company said, after the company official who arranged them told his superiors.

The first payment of \$250,000 was for help in getting a civil-construction contract worth between \$30 million and \$35 million, the government alleged. That project was financed partially by a loan from the Export-Import Bank.

An additional payment of more than \$72,000 was made last year, the prosecutor added, for aid in getting a related contract financed by the Agency for International Development.

Westinghouse was charged specifically with making false state-

**Westinghouse Says It Is Cleared Of Power-Plant Payoff Charges**

MANILA, Oct. 25 (UPI) — The U.S. Justice Department has cleared Westinghouse Electric Corp. of charges of illegal payoffs in the sale of a \$1.1-billion nuclear power plant in the Philippines, a Westinghouse announcement said yesterday.

The announcement in Manila said that the Justice Department had reached the decision after an extensive inquiry into the award of the contract for the plant to Westinghouse.

U.S. newspapers alleged in January that the award had been made after payoffs were given to a Filipino businessman, Hermilio Desini, a golfing partner and in-law of President Ferdinand Marcos.

The payoffs, according to the reports, ranged from \$4 million to \$35 million. The allegation was denied by Westinghouse and the Philippine government.

Westinghouse said papers filed by the Justice Department in court today said it could not bring any other charges against the corporation or any individuals for any transaction on the basis of currently available information.

The decision by the Justice Department, Westinghouse said, was consistent with the corporation's own findings after an internal investigation. It said that although the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission still was reviewing the Philippine case, the corporation was hopeful a final resolution would be reached soon.

ments in Export-Import and AID documents when company officials said they had made no payments other than those reported to bona fide agents.

The Export-Import Bank approved two apparently related loans for Westinghouse projects in Egypt in June 1974, according to bank records.

One helped to finance a \$10.8 million generating plant; another, a \$20 million project for electric lighting in Egypt.

AID also provided money for power-plant construction in Egypt during the same period. It could not be determined whether the money went to the same Westinghouse project.

High-level sources at the State Department said yesterday that they knew of no potential national security problem in revealing the bribe recipient or the country involved and expressed some puzzlement at the Justice Department action.

PARIS, Oct. 25 (UPI) — Peruvian diplomat Albert Wagner de Reyna today was elected chairman of the committee of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization that will deal with the controversial draft declaration on the flow of world news.

Mr. Reyna, ambassador to France and member of the Unesco executive committee, has never taken a public stand on government control of the press. His government has vacillated on the subject.

A small "drafting and negotiating group," restricted to a handful of countries, including the United States and the Soviet Union, were scheduled to start meeting in private tomorrow.

**Unacceptable Text**

This would fail to satisfy the Soviet bloc and Third World countries, who want world endorsement for their assert that news about their countries is distorted by Western media.

**Government Control at Issue**

An official of the U.S. delegation said: "The United States has stated publicly that the present text is unacceptable."

The director general had a mandate [from the previous general conference in Kenya two years ago] to reach the broadest possible measure of agreement. At this point, no consensus is possible unless all reference to government supervision of the press is deleted.

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**Ottawa Forced to Move Against Crippling Strikes**

By Henry Giriger

electoral setbacks, threatened widespread dismissals if work did not resume by tomorrow.

In another move to break an almost solid union front, officials sought to end picketing by appealing to the courts for injunctions in the hope that with the end of picketing workers would be encouraged to return to their jobs.

Injunctions have been issued by courts in Halifax and Montreal, but union leaders urged their followers to ignore them. In Halifax, the pickets left the post office buildings but may return in response to the appeal of their leaders.

In Toronto and Montreal, the two major postal centers, police officials said they would be reluctant to move against defiant picketers because, as the Toronto chief of police said, this would create a breach of the peace.

**Trudeau Sparks Uproar in House With Off-Color Reply to Lawman**

OTTAWA, Oct. 25 (AP) — Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, infuriated when a legislator shouted that the government might destroy documents dealing with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, looked up and asked:

"Who said that? I'll kick his ass." Then he gestured as if inviting the unidentified legislator to go outside the House of Commons where the debate on alleged illegal activities by the RCMP had become bitter.

Speaker James Jerome calmed the uproar that followed Mr. Trudeau's remark by turning to another question.

There had been a shouting exchange between ruling Liberals and opposition Conservatives after Conservative leader Joe Clark said that there was a contradiction in statements presented to the Commons about RCMP investigators opening mail illegally.

W. L. Higgin, RCMP commissioner from 1969-1973, indicated yesterday that three former solicitors general had been informed that police investigators were opening first-class mail in certain cases even though this violated the Post Office Act.

Two of the former solicitors general have said that they were not aware of the violations and the third, Sen. George McIlraith, has made no comment.

Mr. Higgin said that it was RCMP policy to back members caught breaking the law under orders by paying their fines and also their salaries if they were jailed and to retire them.

**Radio Moscow Is Speaking More English**

MOSCOW, Oct. 25 (UPI) — Radio Moscow has expanded its English-language service because of growing interest abroad in the Soviet Union, Tass reported today.

The news agency said the radio has introduced a program called the Moscow Radio World Service, which is broadcast 19 hours a day.

"In their letters, of which Radio Moscow now receives about 300,000 a year, radio listeners from different countries write that they consider broadcasts from Moscow a very important and sometimes the only source of truthful information about life in the Soviet Union and Soviet policy," Tass said. Radio Moscow, using several frequencies, will transmit a total of 32 hours of English-language programs each day.

**Top EEC Body Hails Britain's Joining Airbus**

BRUSSELS, Oct. 25 (AP) — The European Economic Community's Executive Commission expressed satisfaction today over prospects of Britain's joining the European Airbus Industrie conglomerate and suggested that the nine-nation community could help the project with investment and research.

A statement issued by Etienne Davignon, the community's com-

misioner for industrial affairs, called British membership in the consortium "a decisive step toward building a true European aeronautics industry capable of civil aircraft production that will respond to the needs of the world market with competitive abilities close to those of the great world produc-

ers."

Mr. Davignon said that the com-

munity should help the enterprise

"by helping to promote it outside

[the Common Market nations] and

by furnishing, if this is desired, ap-

propriate support to investment

and development research."

"In addition, one can only be

very pleased with the positive con-

sequences that this important step

implies for employment," the state-

ment said.

**George Rhodes Served 20 Years In House, Dies**

READING, Pa., Oct. 25 (AP) — Former Rep. George M. Rhodes, 80, a 20-year veteran of Pennsylvania's Democratic political scene, died Monday at a nursing home near here.

The Pennside resident represented the 6th Congressional District of Berks and Schuylkill counties from 1948 until 1968.

During his House career, Mr. Rhodes was a member of the Way and Means Committee and co-authored legislation creating Medicare and extending the government's role in providing public housing. He also served as part whip and floor leader for the state Democratic delegation.

**William Seach**

BROCKTON, Mass., Oct. 25 (UPI) — William Seach, 101, the nation's oldest Congresswoman, died Monday at a nursing home.

Francisco Luis Bernardez

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 25 (AP) — Francisco Luis Bernardez, noted Argentine poet, died yesterday of a heart attack.

**Flights Canceled By Strike in Italy**

ROME, Oct. 25 (AP) — A strike by oil workers forced cancellation or a change of destination of many flights to major Italian airports, today.

The national airline, Alitalia, re-

ported that about 40 percent of its flights were canceled because of a lack of workers to refuel aircraft.

Many international flights were forced to land at non-Italian air-

ports, it said.

**DEATH NOTICE**

Mrs. A.G. Leventis, his wife, and the family, are deeply grieved to announce the death of AMBAD SAADAT A.G. LEVENTIS Permanent Delegate of the Republic of Cyprus to UNESCO

which occurred in Athens on October 22, 1978.

Funeral services will be held in Athens on Thursday, October 26th,

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PANAMANIANS JOIN ZERO — Sandinist guerrilla leader Eden Pastora, in striped shirt, welcomes 66 volunteers from Panama who want to help oust Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza. Known as Zero, the rebel led take-over of Nicaragua's National Palace Aug. 27, and won from the government flights to Panama for rebels. Photo was taken in Nicaragua.

#### In Letelier Assassination Case

### FBI Dossier Ties Chile to Cuba Exiles

By John Dingess

Toronto and New York dossier that the United States may have submitted to Chile on the assassination of Orlando Letelier is said to contain charges that the Chilean secret police had a long-standing relationship with Cuban exile terrorists and that it sent some of them as hit men on unsuccessful missions to kill four other prominent Chilean exiles.

A lawyer who studied the documents disclosed that the dossier also establishes that Michael Townley, the Chilean agent who committed the murder, was in Buenos Aires in 1974, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police said. An exiled Chilean general and his wife were blown up with a car bomb in Rome in 1975, while an exiled political leader and his wife were seriously wounded by gunfire.

The dossier of FBI evidence was prepared by a Chilean court between May and August last month. It was presented to the U.S. request that Chile extradite three army officers. The most prominent officers include retired Gen. Manuel Contreras, who headed DINA, the Chilean secret police, when Mr. Letelier was ambassador to the United States, was killed in a bombing in Washington in September 1976. A U.S. grand jury returned a murder indictment in August against Gen. Contreras; Col. Pedro Armando Fernandez, a DINA operative, and members of the New Jersey-based Cuban National Movement.

A Chilean lawyer, who said that he had access to the dossier and carefully studied it, agreed to summarize the contents of the U.S.

**Murder Charged in Death of Kin of U.S. Envoy**

CHARLOTTE COURTHOUSE, Oct. 25 (AP) — A Virginia grand jury, concluding that the daughter of diplomat David K.E. Bruce had been killed by her estranged husband, has indicted her as an accessory to his killing.

The Charlotte County Commonwealth Attorney, Edwin Baker, said yesterday that indictments alleging that Mario Michaelides, who was a Greek citizen, did not kill himself as was commonly believed, has indicted her as an accessory to his killing.

William Michaelides, who is in Greece and did not reach for comment, was thought to be living with his estranged wife.

He and his wife were identified as the masterminds in the hands of Greek courts, which will "most probably" apply a provision in the Greek-U.S. extradition agreement under which a Greek national can stand trial in the United States even if the crime occurred in the United States.

Alexandra Bruce Michaelides, daughter of the late diplomat, was found shot in the head on Nov. 7, lying under a tree in an area known as a target range at Staunton Creek, near the Bruce estate in Charlotte County. She died two days later. Authorities ruled her death a suicide, but, according to a story Sunday in the Richmond Times-Dispatch, her family was dissatisfied with this finding and hired a private investigator. The newspaper reported that information he uncovered caused the police to reopen the case.

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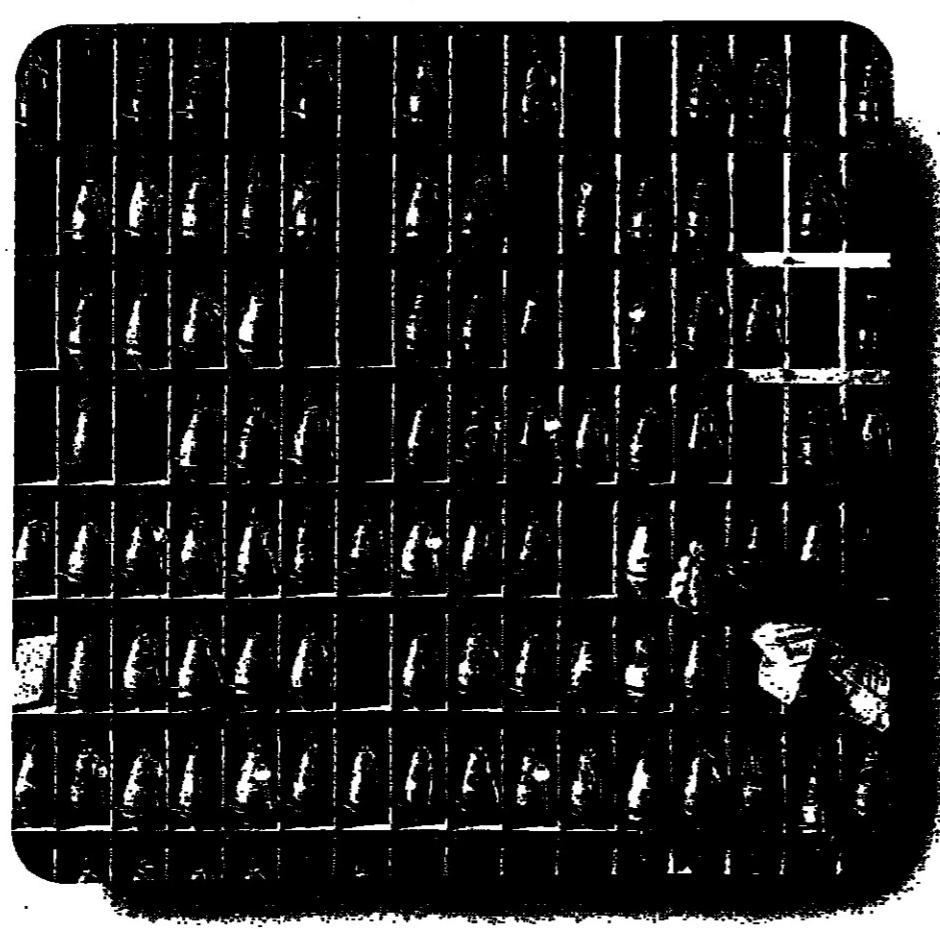
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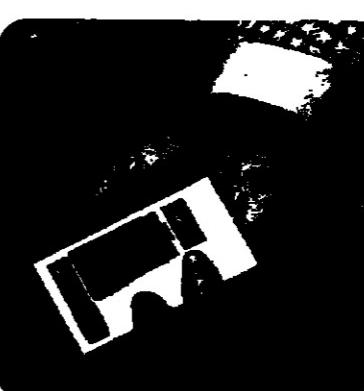
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SIMBARI - NAHLE  
MICHEL-HENRY - SEBIRE  
31, av. George V - Paris 8e  
daily - 10 a.m. - 8 p.m.  
sunday - 7 p.m. - 9 p.m.



## The President's Appeal

Mr. Carter's plan for attacking inflation is by no means merely jawboning, to use a word that has settled within the argot of practical economics. Rather, it contains carrots and sticks, to use more of the same argot. It is not, in other words, a rigid system of controls over prices and wages, but it does use governmental power to reward those who comply with his guidelines, and punish those who don't. His appeal on Tuesday night, however, was for public acceptance of the plan, and support for it, in private, corporate and union conduct, and in applying pressure to Congress to give Mr. Carter what he needs for the struggle.

\* \* \*

A bitter fact in some areas but it is not the kind of specter that haunted the streets and fields in the 1930s. Corporations seem to be doing well — Wall Street was having a high old time only a few weeks ago. If there is anything on the economic scene that really troubles enough Americans to create a movement and affect politics, it is the way inflation pushes up taxes, both on property and on income.

\* \* \*

Mr. Carter paid attention to this concern — he promised to try to keep down government spending (including that devoted to regulation of markets and production) and to seek power from Congress to use income taxes as an insurance against inflation that hits wage-earners. But it may be the very shrillness of attacks on taxes that caused Mr. Carter to keep a low profile in his speech, just as it may be the public resentment of regulation by Washington and other sources of governmental control that kept the intervention of the administration into the private sector's war on inflation on a modest level.

It need not be assumed, therefore, that the numerous notes of semi-apology that Mr. Carter inserted in his address, or his failure to strike a note that even faintly resembled that of President Ford's WIN (Whip Inflation Now) campaign means that he will not gather enough of his countrymen around his standards. It may be he has better gauged the temper of the United States than his critics, and that the country will give him the chance to fight this battle.

\* \* \*

Whether or not he will succeed is a different matter. Many governments have tried or are trying to defeat inflation while avoiding the old free market's drastic recession; many economists have brooded about the problem. But successful governments in this area are virtually nonexistent — and plausible experts are extremely rare.

As a summons to achieve a great national goal, Mr. Carter's speech was something less than a clarion call. He did not, as when he opened the battle for a new energy policy, speak of it as a moral equivalent of war; perhaps the fact that the struggle over energy degenerated into a number of skirmishes, with limited gains on both sides, was in his mind. And he may have been aware of the fact that, unlike speculators in the U.S. dollar, the U.S. public is far from convinced that it is in a national economic crisis. Employment has been increasing; unemployment is

**The Peking-Tokyo Connection**

One of the great postwar turns in world politics was consummated in Tokyo this week when Japan and China put into effect a "treaty of peace and friendship." The significance of the event goes beyond the fact that two neighbors have forsaken hostility and hatred. The treaty also marks Japan's decision to stop trying to remain "equidistant" from China and the Soviet Union and instead to lean to Peking. Thus has the nation with both Asia's most powerful modern economy and its closest U.S. tie made its most fateful choice since the war.

"Americans can view closer Japan-China relations without nervousness," George Packard and William Watts write in a new Potomac Associates study. "Each side is too committed to its own economic and political system and too nationalistic to join forces against the rest of the world; there is no need to worry about an East Asian Yellow Peril." We would go even further. The Peking-Tokyo connection is a force for stability in East Asia and throughout the Pacific basin. Economically, the two nations complement each other. The Japanese figure they are in on the ground floor of a tremendous piece of business; the Chinese feel they have locked up the wherewithal for the modernization they now devoutly embrace. Politically, the two

should find common ground in seeking close ties with the United States and in keeping Soviet pressures at bay.

Why didn't the Kremlin beat out the Chinese in the contest for access to Japan's immense economic and strategic resources? The Russians had decades in which to do the one thing — return four islands taken from Japan in World War II — that would have opened the way to normalization of relations. As a nation formed out of territory captured from neighbors, they apparently did not want to set a precedent of return. Some in the Kremlin expected that, when Peking finally began looking outward again for economic aid, it would look first to Moscow. That the Chinese chose Tokyo will surely raise in the Kremlin the question: "Who lost Japan?"

The United States must still tend carefully its separate relations with China and Japan. But their commitment to each other should facilitate that task. It is a development that adds to U.S. security without giving the Soviet Union grounds for fair complaint. Americans can take comfort in the fact that, barely three years after the collapse of U.S. power in one corner of Asia, the U.S. position in the main arena is strong.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Six Days in October

Anniversaries come and anniversaries go, but this week marks an anniversary to which we ought to pay special attention, to say nothing of homage. The anniversary is that of the creation of the heaven and the earth; and the event was discovered — by Bishop James Ussher of Dublin (1581-1656) — to have occurred at 9 a.m. on Oct. 23, 4004 BC. To be precise, Bishop Ussher said that only the earth was created on Oct. 23 (the heaven having been made a day earlier). Since we know that God created different things on different days, this gives us a full week of celebrations.

Before we hear any chortling about Bishop Ussher's dating system, be assured that the good bishop was a most highly regarded churchman. In 1607, he was appointed Regius Professor of Divinity at Trinity College, and also chancellor of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin. In 1621, Bishop of Armagh. He was the author of 17 scholarly books, and he was buried in Westminster Abbey. It was somewhat before that (1650-54) that he wrote the "Annales Veteris et Novi Testimenti," in which

he proposed the chronology that makes this week what it is.

We need not dwell on the fact that by the late 19th century Bishop Ussher's chronology had been thoroughly discredited. Suffice it to say that his views were believed a lot longer than they've been disbelieved; so you may take any side you please. To be sure, science is on the side of the scoffers. But the heaven and the earth had to be created some time; so why not six days in October?

For ourselves, we choose to go by the bishop's chronology (this week, anyway); and here's what we have to cheer about: Oct. 21: the creation of day and night. Oct. 22: the heaven. Oct. 23: the earth (including "grass" and "herb yielding seed"). Oct. 24: seasons, days and years. Oct. 25: birds, whales and fish. Oct. 26: beasts, cattle, and man (whom God was careful to distinguish from "every creeping thing"). All in all, quite a week — and that includes Friday, Oct. 27, on which God rested.

In short, this week, when you say "Thank God it's Friday," we urge you to sound as if you meant it.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 26, 1903

NEW YORK — The New York American commented, in an editorial on the settlement by the international tribunal in London of the boundary dispute between Canada and the United States, on grounds generally favorable to the United States: "Canada's contention was an example of that brilliant principle of conduct that if you claim a great deal you may gain a little. The decisions of international boards of arbitration must nearly always be compromises. As a compromise, then, we are justified in our satisfaction, but it is no cause for celebration."

### Fifty Years Ago

October 26, 1928

LONDON — After weeks of excited anticipation by the London newspapers, Dr. Mansfield Robinson and the British Post Office have sent the interplanetary ether with dots and dashes, sending a message to Mars from the world's most powerful wireless station. But to no avail. The planet — 35 million miles distant and where speculation has it that the inhabitants walk along the canals — has not returned the call. Which is all to the good for Mrs. Robinson, who insists that "No Marian shall ever set foot in my house."



## Holding Korchnoi's Pawns

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS. — Bobby Fischer, the Mozart of chess, had the formula down pat: "To win in chess, you've got to hate your opponent." Fischer knew all about hate; he could feel it when he set the whole of the Soviet Union mourning in 1974 by depriving Boris Spassky of the world chess title.

Fischer's name came up again in Baguio City, where, according to a number of experts, he could hardly have won several of the games that the adversaries allowed to slip into a draw, and where his comments about hate took on a exponential dimension. When it came to hating the opponent, Viktor Korchnoi and Anatoly Karpov were evenly matched and either could have taken the crown. But everything else in the opposing sides was unfairly weighted.

### One Opponent

Karpov had only one opponent: the man on the other side of the playing table. Young (only 28), born in a working class family in the Urals, unquestionably faithful, a member of the Communist Party, he is equally familiar with the works of Lenin and Marx as those of Alekhine and Tartakover.

Karpov played for high stakes. He held on to his crown, earned \$430,000 along with the title of world champion, and remained the No. 1 superstar of Soviet youth. And in the Soviet Union, all this gives him an extraordinary popularity and prestige. The material advantage, furthermore, are nothing to sneeze at in that part of the world: A chauffeur-driven limousine, a dacha and an unlimited bank account.

As soon as Korchnoi had abandoned the last game in Baguio City, Karpov received a telegram from Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev: "Our country is proud of the courage — typical of a Soviet citizen — which you have shown in this difficult battle."

Brezhnev was sincere. Chess is the Soviet national sport. Totally politicized, it is one of the essential elements of the Soviet image abroad, one of the basic factors in the thesis of the superiority of Communism, ideology and one of the major instruments in the formation of the masses.

Out of nine world champions in the last 30 years, eight were Soviet citizens — the ninth was Fischer, an American. This time, the Soviet Union threw all its power into the battle to prevent the title from escaping its country once again, and above all, to assure that it does not fall into the hands of Korchnoi, a defector and a stateless Jew. There was a general mobilization in the Soviet chess world and a purge that would have made Stalin proud of his heirs: Of the 20 members of the revamped presidium of the Soviet Chess Federation, only nine have any known link to the game.

### Fair Reflection

Karpov's team in Baguio City was a fair reflection of this state of emergency. The five persons, who had been scheduled to accompany him to the Philippines, quickly became 15, soon 18 and then 30. The team captain was Viktor Batynsky, a former colonel and military prosecutor who had the further advantage of being Korchnoi's worst and oldest enemy.

The match is over and the suspense is ended for Karpov. But the suspense continues for Korchnoi as another match starts for other stakes, not merely the dollars and the title which he disputed with Karpov.

Now, he is taking up arms against the Kremlin for the release of his wife, Isabelle, 47, and their son Igor, 19, held against their will in Leningrad.

### Sound of Chains

At a press conference just before the match started in Baguio city, he declared: "I hear, in the pockets of my opponent, the sound of the chains which keep my family prisoner in Leningrad."

To which the former military prosecutor Batynsky replied with cool, police logic: "The question of reunification of families is not of the competence of chess federation, neither that of the Soviet Union nor that of the world."

Now, the situation is growing even more tense for Korchnoi. His son may soon be required to do his military service, which would mean eight more years of detention in the Soviet Union — three years in the army and five years of quarantine to "protect military secrets."

It must have crossed the mind of the KGB that by holding the Korchnoi family hostage, Karpov would have an easier time of it disposing of a distraught defector. And it is evident today that this was very much part of the Soviet strategy for Baguio City, a strategy which transformed a match between two of the world's outstanding chess masters into a police-backed political confrontation: that is, the very opposite of the concept of sports.

### Best Gambit

The Kremlin thought up the best gambit for Karpov in Baguio City: The Korchnoi family gambit.

It was not a particularly good opening for Karpov, who just made it on the wire after Korchnoi made an unprecedented comeback in the history of world championships (from 5-2 to 5-5). And many an expert has said that Karpov's victory was due not so much to his technical advantage; particularly to the Korchnoi family gambit. Under these conditions, Karpov's victory will always remain tainted and suspect. Karpov's crown will be heavy for him to wear, weighted as it is with the suffering of innocents.

In the thousands of years since the Chinese or Persians invented the game, or the centuries since the

### -Letters

#### Juvenile Solutions?

It hurts to think that Tom Hayden (IHT, Oct. 6) was knocked about as a young man for beliefs that were morally good and sincerely held; but do these radicals ever grow up? Does Mr. Hayden believe emotive outpourings — "I am bitter when I read that more Americans are poor today than when Lyndon Johnson's War of Poverty started, and that an entire generation of minority youth is being written off as expendable" — are a reliable basis on which to form policies that will ameliorate the ills he perceives.

Nobody is asking him and his brethren to give up their activism and become gray flannel conformists. All one is asking is that they realize that human nature, society and the economy, are very complex where good and evil are uneasily juxtaposed, and slashing around with great simplistic solutions is juvenile and, far from resolving issues, is quite as likely to make them worse.

DONALD LAST.  
Sevenoaks, England.

## The Unesco Debate On Role of Press

By Jonathan Power

London. — The topic is the Western media they have to print by the government handouts relayed by the Third World news pool run by the Yugoslav agency Tanjug in return for allowing Western reporters to sniff out the news in foreign parts?

The truth is both sides are in danger of simplifying the issues in the debate beyond the point of reasonableness.

The Western side is making the mistake of assuming that it has long ago found the path to virtue. It overlooks that even its serious press is biased towards news as immediate events and episodes rather than trends and directions. It reports the Third World more for its wars than its ideas. But it forgets too, that the debate is not just about The Washington Post and Le Monde. The Western attitude that the Third World object to are formed not so much by the serious papers, from faultless though they be, but by the lurid reporting of Murdoch's and Axel Springer's of the world.

The Third World for its part is in danger of rhetorical overkill. A Rosemary Righter shows in her thoughtful and timely book "Whose News?" Third World readers are more like their Western counterparts than they like to think. Give Indians or Brazilians two stories from Africa, one a life in a Tanzanian village and one that when Idi Amin ate his enemies' liver, and they will choose the latter. More seriously, as she points out, the big news agencies are as quite as Western-dominated as supposed. For some years now the have been internationalizing the staff. Eighty-three percent of AP journalists abroad are not American. UPI's entire Latin American desk in New York is Latin American. Much of the BB Overseas Service is run by natives of the countries they are based in.

### Compromise

In Paris this week, there needs to be a sense of compromise. The West should be more calm about resolution already well watered down from its original form and I glad that the debate around it raised issues that matter. If the West approaches the debate in spirit of self-critical reason, it will stand a good chance of making some of the amendments that are necessary. The Third World in turn should realize that no number of resolutions can force the press to do what they do not wish to print.

When the Unesco debate is over both sides should go away and resolve to do better. We are a long way either in the West, the East, the Third World, from having a press we deserve.

## Carter's Rights Policy: A Plus

By Jim Morrell

try by the Asian Development Bank.

State Department sources are

first to admit that serious human-rights problems persist in all these countries. In fact, the administration believes that 19 U.S. aid recipients are serious human-rights violators.

Other countries subject to U.S. human-rights sanctions include Benin, the Central African Empire, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Guinea and Zaire in Africa; Bangladesh and Indonesia in Asia; and Brazil, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Uruguay in Latin America. They are charged by both the U.S. State Department and Amnesty International with abuses ranging from governmental-backed assassinations to torture and prolonged detention without trial.

Although Carter's policy has gained ground during the last year, several factors limit its effectiveness.

The sanctions imposed are too mild. Although the United States has voted against or abstained in international organizations on questions of multilateral loans, the loans often go through over U.S. objections. Even though the United States contributes one-quarter of the capital of these institutions, it has veto power only in one program of the Inter-American Bank.

The president often undermines his own human-rights stand, Carter made other administrative changes as well. He upgraded the State Department's human rights office into a full-fledged Bureau of Human Rights and Foreign Assistance, a permanent committee to screen foreign-aid loans. Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher, the chairman, reviews all loan applications a mile, each requiring an exhaustive investigation of human-rights conditions. Both the political behavior of the applicant foreign government and its treatment of its citizens is scrutinized.

Still, despite these obstacles, Carter has made impressive strides for human rights. Early last year he set up the Inter-Agency Group on Human Rights and Foreign Assistance, a permanent committee to screen foreign-aid loans. Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher, the chairman, reviews all loan applications a mile, each requiring an exhaustive investigation of human-rights conditions. Both the political behavior of the applicant foreign government and its treatment of its citizens is scrutinized.

From the start, Pentagon, Treasury and many State Department functionaries have re-

Carter himself set the stage for paralyzing policy debate when he brought 16 top members of the Trilateral Commission into his administration. The Trilateral is fresh from a commission where fierce and expanded foreign aid is fiercely defended, have consistently fought for greater financial aid without less political restriction.

Still, despite these obstacles, Carter has made impressive strides for human rights. Early last year he set up the Inter-Agency Group on Human Rights and Foreign Assistance, a permanent committee to screen foreign-aid loans. Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher, the chairman, reviews all loan applications a mile, each requiring an exhaustive investigation of human-rights conditions. Both the political behavior of the applicant foreign government and its treatment of its citizens is scrutinized.

To back up his human-rights stand, Carter made other administrative changes as well. He upgraded the State Department's human rights office into a full-fledged Bureau of Human Rights and Foreign Assistance.

So Carter has made slow, steady progress on behalf of human rights. Nevertheless, much remains to be done. Certainly before the struggle is over, the president will have to get tough and cut off the dollar flow. He may even have to face a revolt by bureaucratic opponents at home. In the end, however, if he has the will to persist with the same determination he had when he originally took his stand, Carter's human-rights policy has a chance to be one of his greatest accomplishments.

Jim Morrell is an associate editor of the Center for International Policy, Washington-based project of the Fund for Peace. He wrote this article for the Los Angeles Times.

## Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chairman

John Hay Whitney

Co-Chairman





## Gold Above \$230 an Ounce

## Dollar Drops Sharply, Broadly

LONDON, Oct. 25 (AP-DJ) — The dollar dived sharply today to record low against the currencies of West Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark and Norway amid disappointment over President Carter's anti-inflation program and news of a huge German trade surplus for October.

The dollar also continued its fall in New York after the European market had closed.

## V. German Surplus Hits .73 Billion DM in Month

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Oct. 25 (AP-DJ) — The West German trade surplus in September hit 4.73 billion Deutsche marks, its highest level since October 1977 when it hit 4.8 billion marks, the statistics institute said today.

The massive surprise surprised foreign exchange dealers, who sold dollars on the news, and it tarnished theories contending that the trade bulge would narrow as the rising Deutsche mark priced German exports out of world markets.

The September total followed a 1.2 billion-DM surplus in August and was up sharply from September's 3.68-billion-DM surplus. Foreign exchange dealers had expected a figure about a billion dollar taller.

"West Germany is a phenomenon," an economist at one of the country's largest banks said. Expectations of a drop in German exports due to an appreciation of its currency go back as far as 1961, he added.

"We always see the initial spurt in export sales, but the ensuing fall never materializes," he said.

Economists feel this is primarily due to the fact that the tendency of the mark to appreciate seems permanent, so customers continue to

"The dollar is in the intensive care ward right now," one New York foreign exchange dealer said, echoing the sentiments of many European traders about the gravity of the situation. Several dealers maintained that there was no letup in sight in the dollar crisis and that conditions could further deteriorate in coming sessions.

The price of gold, meanwhile, rose to new records at \$230.10 an ounce at the morning London fix.

Central banks in Europe, Japan and the United States appeared to be forced to give the dollar heavy support in order to keep it from falling even more sharply under the pressure of very large sales. According to market sources, the Bank of Japan bought some \$520 million to prop up the dollar; the Bundesbank purchased a total of \$110 million and the Swiss National Bank bought about \$20 million. The Federal Reserve was also believed to have entered the market.

After touching an intraday record low of 1,7750 Deutsche marks, the dollar finished at 1,7810 DM, down 1.7 percent from 1,8110 DM late yesterday. It broke through the 179-yen level, slipping as low as 179.35 yen before ending the session in Europe at 179.60 yen, down 1.5 percent from 182.30 yen. In both cases, the dollar surpassed the previous lows set on Monday.

In Swiss franc trading, the dollar fared slightly better, losing only 1.1 percent at 1,5125 francs compared with 1,5293 francs yesterday. Against the guilder, the dollar lost 1.3 percent to 1,9423 guilders from 1,9685 guilders. It also fell by 1.3 percent against the Belgian franc at 28.15 francs versus 28.51.

The dollar was also fixed at record lows against the Danish and Norwegian kroner at 4.8353 kroner and 4.97 kroner, respectively.

Falling to its lowest point since July 9, 1975, the dollar struck 4.1363 French francs, down 0.9 percent from 4.1725 francs late yesterday. It hit its lowest level against the Italian lira since March 11, 1976, at 803.85 lire, down 5.25 lire.

Sterling saw its best level against the dollar since Feb. 11, 1976 at \$2.0289, up 1.1 percent from \$2.0068.

The Canadian dollar was steady at 84.51 U.S. cents versus 84.50 cents. At present, he noted, U.S. exports are beginning to benefit from

## French Retail Prices

Up .6% in September

PARIS, Oct. 25 (AP-DJ) — French retail prices rose 0.6 percent in September, matching August's rise and up 9.2 percent from a year ago, the statistics institute said today.

September's index, base 1970 equals 100, stood at 203.8 compared with 202.5 in August and 186.7 in September 1977. Over the past 3 months, the rise was 2.5 percent.

## U.S. Company Reports

	1978	1977
Revenue.....	311.90	209.70
Profits....	6.45	4.09
EPS.....	0.28	0.36
9 months.....	198.30	197.70
Revenue.....	983.30	670.70
Profits....	23.08	15.81
EPS.....	1.28	1.56

American Brands	1978	1977
Revenue.....	1,300	1,180
Profits....	52.93	39.40
EPS.....	1.99	1.47
9 months.....	1,378.00	1,380.00
Revenue.....	3,780	2,245
Profits....	151.27	56.7
EPS.....	5.67	4.56

Anheuser-Busch*	1978	1977
Revenue.....	649.50	520.40
Profits....	38.52	30.57
EPS.....	0.85	0.68
9 months.....	1,700	1,400
Revenue.....	92.15	75.26
Profits....	2.04	1.67

The company increased the quarterly dividend to 22 cents from 20 cents, payable Dec. 8, record Nov. 8.

Armco	1978	1977
Revenue.....	1,140	930.00
Profits....	60.10	31.68
EPS.....	1.30	0.67
9 months.....	3,200	2,640
Revenue.....	141.65	67.78
Profits....	3.05	1.40

Bethlehem Steel	1978	1977
Revenue.....	1,570	1,290
Profits....	64.40	477.0 loss
EPS.....	1.48	1.77
9 months.....	4,560	4,050
Revenue.....	150.60	467.4 loss
Profits....	3.45	—

Cummins Engine	1978	1977
Revenue.....	382.40	305.50
Profits....	12.58	13.40
EPS.....	1.49	1.57
9 months.....	1,100	941.10
Revenue.....	47.64	54.33
Profits....	5.64	6.73

Eaton	1978	1977
Revenue.....	720.84	521.63
Profits....	31.42	26.20
EPS.....	1.80	1.50
9 months.....	2,290	2,460
Revenue.....	106.28	79.17
Profits....	2.13	1.59

Nabisco	1978	1977
Revenue.....	382.40	305.50
Profits....	12.58	13.40
EPS.....	1.49	1.57
9 months.....	1,100	941.10
Revenue.....	47.64	54.33
Profits....	5.64	6.73

National Tea	1978	1977
Revenue.....	285.20	255.50
Profits....	1.93	1.74
EPS.....	0.20	0.17
9 months.....	698.30	635.50
Revenue.....	5.06	5.27

Procter & Gamble	1978	1977
Revenue.....	392.80	298.00
Profits....	33.13	27.11
EPS.....	0.97	0.78
9 months.....	87.83	89.37
Revenue.....	1,110	929.50
Profits....	2.55	2.59

General Foods	1978	1977
Revenue.....	1,290	1,200
Profits....	49.48	28.43
EPS.....	0.99	0.57
9 months.....	2,640	2,460
Revenue.....	106.28	79.17
Profits....	2.13	1.59

Pennzoil	1978	1977
Revenue.....	392.80	298.00



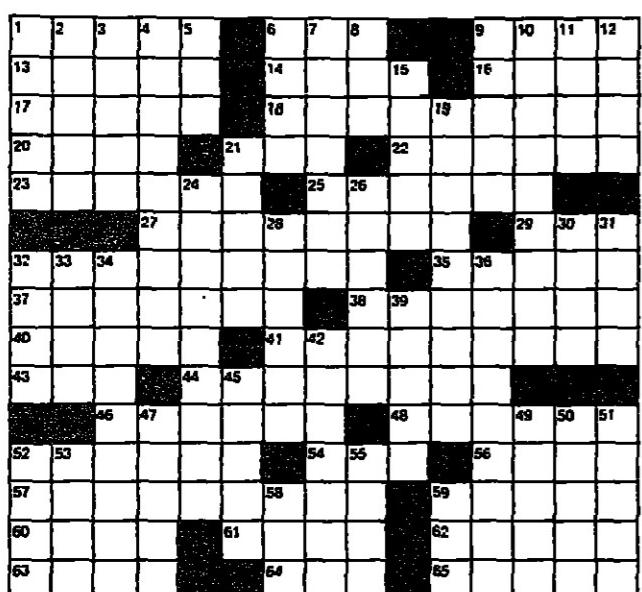


## AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 25

12 Month Stock High Low Div. In \$ Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Gvt. Close												12 Month Stock High Low Div. In \$ Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Gvt. Close												12 Month Stock High Low Div. In \$ Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Gvt. Close																							
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## CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



## ACROSS

- 1 Seemingly  
6 Nav. officer  
9 Loretta of  
"M\*A\*S\*H"  
12 Less than  
14 "The King  
and I" setting  
16 "Cleopatra" setting  
17 "One of Two Cities"  
18 Attractive on the tube  
20 Dossier  
21 Aviv  
22 Rich cakes  
23 Spire  
25 Took giant steps  
27 with (interfered)  
Buttons  
28 Mother of  
Caligula  
35 Irritable  
37 "Highway Patrol" role  
38 Foolish fancy  
40 Itsy-bitsy  
41 Took a shot at  
43 Writer Read  
44 Person feeling abhorrence  
46 Irish city of song  
48 Exhausted  
52 Takes five
- 1 Drink heartily  
2 Up to the time that  
3 Alien of old ballads  
4 Program choice  
5 Angel  
6 East, in Madrid  
7 TV rating  
8 Bando of baseball  
9 Mortimer of TV fame  
10 Play by Maxwell Anderson  
11 Nastase  
12 Barnaby Jones et al.  
15 British track-
- strokes on a par-4 hole  
54 15% of the tab, usually  
56 Quench  
57 Gigantic  
59 In — (agitated)  
60 Foch of films and TV  
61 Ireland  
62 Do a double take  
63 Part of A.A.A.  
64 Old Test. book  
65 Put to a test
- DOWN
- 1 Drink heartily  
2 Up to the time that  
3 Alien of old ballads  
4 Program choice  
5 Angel  
6 East, in Madrid  
7 TV rating  
8 Bando of baseball  
9 Mortimer of TV fame  
10 Play by Maxwell Anderson  
11 Nastase  
12 Barnaby Jones et al.  
15 British track-
- meet measure  
19 Cheery TV title  
21 Bowl-game site in Ariz.  
24 Cheery TV title  
26 Expanses of land  
28 Steal from a script  
30 Common French verb  
31 Couple  
32 "— boy!"  
33 Zane or Lady Jane  
34 Units of radiation dosage  
36 Eugenie and Catherine  
39 Hot under the collar  
42 Wobbles  
45 Famous cow  
47 Showed again on TV  
48 Andrews and others  
50 City on the Mohawk  
51 Insignificance  
52 — fide offer  
53 Sheep genus  
55 — man (game-show creator)  
58 Fasten, with "up"  
59 parsonage of football and TV

## PEANUTS



## B.C.



## BLONDIE



## BETTE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



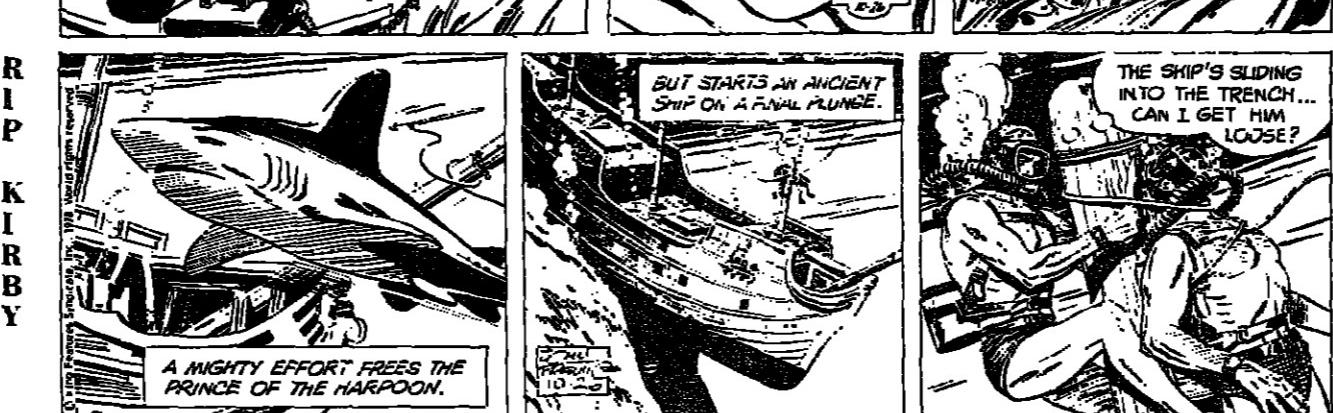
## WIZARD OF ID



## REX MORGAN

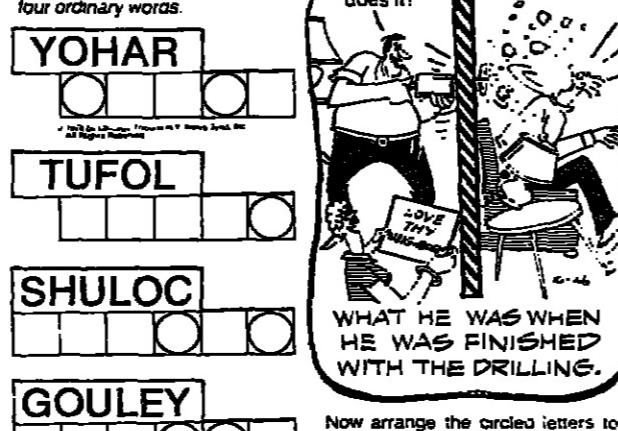


## RIP KIRBY



## JUMBLE

THAT SCRABLED WORD GAME  
By Henn Arnold and Bob Lee



Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: UNCLE TOXIC COMMON VORTEX  
Answer: Could be "mad"—but with a motive —  
"LOCO" — MOTIVE

## DENNIS THE MENACE



## BOOKS

## LET FREEDOM COME

## Africa in Modern History

By Basil Davidson. Atlantic/Little Brown. 431 pp. \$12.50.  
Reviewed by Gary Wasserman

HISTORIES of Africa often say as much about the period they are written in as the time they are written about. When Europeans occupied Africa, they found African history (when they admitted its existence) to be an unrelieved chronicle of primitive tribes mired in cults of superstition and technological backwardness. Not accidentally such views enshrined the colonial rulers as benevolent autocrats needed for the enlightenment of the dark continent.

With independence, such racist reconstructions of the African past became as unsuit to modern Africa as were the colonial systems they justified. Instead histories now mixed celebrations of the continent's ancient glories with denunciations of European destructiveness. The greatness of Africa's past became the cultural bedrock of the new African regimes; the struggle for independence was a reassertion of an ancient heritage. History remained what it had been for the colonists: a weapon of the present.

Now, almost 20 years after Africa's heady surge to freedom, historians confront a more somber contemporary situation through which to view the past. Something has gone wrong in Africa. The earlier promises of self-determination and justice and development have been replaced with a bleak reality. Ethnic conflicts, bureaucratic corruption, political decay, military coups and economic stagnation seem to dominate the news out of Africa. The intoxicating optimism of the 1960s has mellowed to a profound pessimism about what Africa is and what it is likely to become.

The career of Basil Davidson, author of a dozen books on Africa, spans both the optimistic and pessimistic years. (His titles mark the changing atmosphere, ranging from an early work called "The African Awakening" to his last before this one, "Can Africa Survive?") In his new book, "Let Freedom Come," Davidson proves to be too expert at his craft to either ignore the present or to allow it to overwhelm his history of 20th-century Africa. The result is a finely-tuned work, balanced, critical, and, above all, sympathetic: a detailed, comprehensive introduction to modern African history told by the continent's most respected popularizer.

The thread uniting Davidson's history is the development of nationalism. He presents a survey of the ideas, people and movements guiding Africa to independence from colonial rule. Davidson begins his story in the late 19th century with the heroic and futile resistance to the European intruders. As shown by the words of an Ethiopian emperor shortly before his defeat by an invading British force, these Africans needed no European historian to tell them what was up. "I know their game," Emperor Tewodros II stated. "First, the traders and the missionaries; then the ambassadors; then the cannon. It's better to go straight to the canon."

After the European conquest the gauntlet of African nationalism was raised in ambiguous fashion by a small western-educated élite. Derided by colonial officials as "useless visionaries, derelict clerks," they stood between a white civilization which they admired but which would not have them and a black civilization which also would not have them but which they disdained. Caught between two worlds these intense conservatives tried to square the circle. They proclaimed the African destiny to lie in a closer, more equal relationship with the

## Solution to Previous Puzzle

But plow through it. Despite its flaws, "Let Freedom Come" is a fine start towards understanding what may be the world's most misunderstood continent. The book's hopes say much about the African past; its dissatisfaction says much about the present.

Gary Wasserman is the author of "Politics of Decolonization." © Washington Post

## BRIDGE

Guessing the location of a queen is a common problem. Guessing the location of an ace is a much rarer event and can be quite subtle. On the diagrammed deal, few players would realize that they had the problem.

When South rebid his diamonds at his third turn, North leaped into Blackwood, accepting diamonds as the trump suit. The response was five hearts because the partnership was using the variation in which the king of the agreed trump suit is treated as an ace.

Six diamonds was a sensible contract but would have been doomed if West had hit on a spade lead. However, the club queen was led and won with the king in the dummy, and South had to make a plan.

Any routine plan will fail, because East will score the spade king as well as the heart ace. To avoid pinning all his hopes on the spade finesse, the declarer should attempt a maneuver which is now known, following this writer's suggestion, as the Morton's Fork coup. Like the notorious Chancellor of England's King Henry VII, the declarer impales his victim whether he is a spader or a saver.

If it happens, the declarer can for East at the second trick by leading the heart ace from the dummy. If East is thrifty and saves his ace he will never make it, for the deuce will win with the pick, returning down and discarding.

NORTH

♦ A4

♦ K972

♦ Q53

♦ AK702

WEST

♦ A52

♦ 10984

♦ 4

♦ Q43

EAST

♦ K1093

♦ A53

♦ 1097

♦ B64

SOUTH

♦ Q776

♦ J4

♦ K842

♦ 7

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South: West North East

1 Diamond Pass 1 Heart Pass

2 Spades Pass 2 Club Pass

3 Hearts Pass 3 N.T. Pass

Pass Pass

4 Diamonds Pass 4 Spades Pass

5 Hearts Pass 5 Diamonds Pass

6 Clubs Pass

7 Spades Pass

8 Hearts Pass

9 Diamonds Pass

10 Clubs Pass

*One in Each League*

## Perry, at Age 40, Wins Second Cy Young Award

*From Wire Dispatches*  
NEW YORK, Oct. 25 — Gaylord Perry, the San Diego Padres' 40-year-old right-handed pitcher, yesterday became the first man to win the Cy Young Award in both leagues and the oldest ever to win it when he was voted the National League's pitcher of the year.

A 21-game winner in 1978 and a 20-game winner four other times in a major league career that started with the San Francisco Giants in 1962, Perry easily captured the award over Burt Hooton of the Los Angeles Dodgers.

Perry was the first choice on 22 of the 24 ballots cast by members of the Baseball Writers Association of America. He also had two second-place votes for a total of 16 points, compared to the second-place total of 38 by Hooton, a 19-game winner.

Following in order were Vida Blue of the Giants with 17 points; J.R. Richard of the Houston Astros with 13 points; reliever Kent Tekulve of the Pittsburgh Pirates; Phil Niekro of the Atlanta Braves; Ross Grimsley of the Montreal Expos; reliever Rollie Fingers of the Padres; Tommy John of the Dodgers and rookie Don Robinson of the Pirates.

### Wynn a Year Younger

Before Perry, who turned 40 on Sept. 15, the oldest previous winner of a Cy Young Award was Early Wynn of the Chicago White Sox, who was 39 when he was elected in 1959. Perry's other Cy Young Award came in 1972 when he won an American League-leading 24 games for Cleveland and posted a 1.92 earned run average.

In compiling a 21-6 record and a 2.72 ERA, Perry led all National League pitchers in victories and winning percentage. But even he conceded that Fingers, the Padres' ace reliever, should be given credit for at least a share of the award. Perry started 37 games but completed only 5 — and of his 21 victories, Fingers finished 12 and saved 10.

"There's no question the biggest difference for me this year was hav-



Gaylord Perry

ing Rollie Fingers in the bullpen," said Perry.

He is the second San Diego pitcher to win the Cy Young Award, named for the great pitcher of the turn of the century, in the last three years. Randy Jones won it in 1976.

### Bought From Texas

The Padres acquired Perry from the Texas Rangers in January for reliever Dave Tomlin and cash. In his first year with the team, he achieved some personal records in addition to winning the Cy Young Award.

His 2.72 earned run average was his lowest in five years and on June 4 he won his 250th game. In his final game of the season, Perry struck out 10 Dodger batters to become only the third pitcher in baseball history to surpass the 3,000 mark. His 1978 strikeout total of 154 gave him 3,001 for his career.

Overall, Perry's National League record is 155-115 and American League record is 112-91. His previous

20-game seasons were 21-8 for San Francisco in 1966, 23-13 for San Francisco in 1970, 24-16 for Cleveland in 1972 and 21-13 for Cleveland in 1974.

### Known for a Wet Pitch

Throughout the season Perry noted for his use of the illegal splitter and co-author of a book titled "Me and the Splitter," joked about his "mystery" pitch.

"I haven't been able to throw my best one here," he said, "because nobody can catch it."

At his farm near Williamstown, N.C., Perry was pleased with the news. "I'm going to dedicate it to people 40 and over," he said with obvious delight during a telephone interview.

"It meant a lot after the first time, in 1972. The first time was a very exciting time but I think this time has more pleasure to it — being over 40 and helping the team go over .500 for the first time."

"It helps to have a year like this where you're getting my age," Perry said.

You know," his wife, Blanche, said, "since he's come home this fall, he's worked harder than I've ever seen him before. I don't know what it is. Maybe he just feels so young and vigorous after the season he just had. Maybe that's it..."

### Previous Winners

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP) — Some previous National League Cy Young Award winners:

1977 — Steve Carlton, Phillies  
1976 — Randy Jones, Padres  
1975 — Tom Seaver, Mets  
1974 — Mike Marshall, Dodgers  
1973 — Tom Seaver, Mets  
1972 — Steve Carlton, Phillies  
1971 — Ferguson Jenkins, Cubs  
1970 — Bob Gibson, Cardinals  
1969 — Tom Seaver, Mets  
1968 — Bob Gibson, Cardinals  
1967 — Mike McCormick, Giants  
1966 — Sandy Koufax, Dodgers  
1965 — Sandy Koufax, Dodgers



Eric Vail of the Atlanta Flames stumbles past masked goalie Ron Grahame of the Los Angeles Kings during a National Hockey League game. The Flames won, 7-2, to remain undefeated.

## Ivy League Football Confused, as Usual

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (NYT) — Team A beats Team B and then loses to Team C, which had beaten Team B. This formula has long been typical of Ivy League football and this season certainly is no exception.

The eight teams are jammed up in the standings with only two games separating Brown in first place from Princeton in last. With a month of action remaining, every team has lost at least one league game.

Brown in first place are Columbia and Dartmouth, tied for second; Cornell and Yale, tied for fourth; Harvard and Penn, tied for sixth and then Princeton.

Brown and Yale were the league's favorites before the season began and after the Elis wiped the Bruins off their home field, 21-0, on opening day, it seemed a foregone conclusion that the championship would remain in New Haven. Wrong. Yale lost to Dartmouth in the rain and was tied by Columbia while Brown came back to beat Princeton, Penn and Cornell.

Japan showed uncharacteristic faults — much like the Russians did on Monday's compulsory exercises — in the floor and vault events tonight.

Two of the best Japanese gymnasts, world champion Shigeru Kasamatsu and Eizo Kenmoto, who held first and second places individually, slipped badly during the floor exercise. Judges gave Kasamatsu a 9.60, the lowest score of the performance here this week.

The Japanese errors were as unexpected as those which beset the Soviet stars, Nikolai Andrianov and Vladimir Markelov, the Baltimore Colts star quarterback.

"I won't deny that we've talked to him," said Jack Heller of Beverly Hills, Calif. "We would like very much to have him. He'd be the first National Football League star we intend to recruit, the first of many."

"We're offering an awful lot of money," continued Heller, whose clients hope an eight-team International Football League will begin play in 1980.

"We're very optimistic in terms of being able to accomplish what we set out to do."

"We're very well-funded. We're in this for the long haul."

Heller said his clients hoped to field teams in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, London, Rome, Rio de Janeiro, Paris and Mexico City.

An anonymous source said that Jones had been offered a 5-year, \$5-million contract and that the proposed league hoped to sign eight top NFL quarterbacks with the hope that other established players would follow.

Neither Jones, his agent nor the Colts were available for comment.

The biggest surprise has been the resurgence of Columbia whose coach, Bill Campbell, played on the

only Lion team to win a piece of the Ivy title — 17 years ago.

The Light Blue won three of its first four games for the best start that any Columbia team had experienced in the last 32 years and the Lions are very much in the championship race with games coming up against Dartmouth, Cornell and Brown. The big difference has been in defense, because Columbia has one for a change and it is built around two linebackers, Jim Moran and Mike McGraw.

The 13 league games have been decided by an average of just eight points and there has been only one rout, Brown's 44-16 victory over Princeton. The Tigers led, 13-0, at one point in the game. Against non-league opponents the Ivies have been respectable, winning 8 of 14 games so far.

But competition for customers with pro football continues to be a losing proposition. In spite of numerous promotional efforts and ticket prices as low as 50 cents, attendance continues to slump, with the game average around 12,000.

And looks for Ralph Pollio, a senior halfback, to lead it to glory in November. The two big guns in Penn's wishbone attack are Tom Roland, a running quarterback and Dennis Grosvenor, the fullback.

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After a shaky start due in part to injuries, Brown found its sophomores coming through on defense. Turnovers and dropped passes have taken the sting out of Yale's offense, which counts heavily on a big end, John Spagnola. Harvard has four league games remaining

and looks for Ralph Pollio, a senior halfback, to lead it to glory in November. The two big guns in Penn's wishbone attack are Tom Roland, a running quarterback and Dennis Grosvenor, the fullback.

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## Ulster, Romania Win

## Ireland, England Draw in Soccer

DUBLIN, Oct. 25 (UPI) — Ireland held England to a 1-1 draw today, its third successive draw in European championship soccer.

England, which edged Denmark, 4-3, in its opening match a month ago, took an eighth-minute lead through striker Bob Latchford, but Gerry Dore scored a penalty 19 minutes later to the delight of a capacity crowd of 50,000.

The home side started nervously and it needed a diving save from Mick Kearns to prevent England from going ahead in the first minute with a neat flick from Kevin Keegan.

But Kearns was given no chance when Latchford rose high above the Irish wall of defenders to head in a corner from Trevor Brooking seven minutes later.

Daly, finding himself unmarked, crashed in a free-kick from Liam Brady to level the score. Ireland ran out of steam in the second half as England pressed hard, but England's forwards failed to break through.

Ireland drew, 3-3, against Denmark and 0-0 against Northern Ireland in its earlier matches.

### Two Goals Disallowed

In Belfast, Northern Ireland, collecting two points with goals from second-half substitutes, labored to a 2-1 victory over Denmark.

The Irish dominated play in the 75th minute when Jordaneau scored from the penalty spot. In the closing seconds Denesac collected a loose ball and scored from 10 yards for Yugoslavia.

In Wrexham, Wales, Ian Edwards scored four goals to lead Wales to a 7-0 rout over Malta. Wales led, 3-0, at the interval as Edwards, who plays in the English third division, scored two goals.

## Racers of WHA Called Secure

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 25 (AP) — A report that the Indianapolis Racers might fold by this weekend was denied yesterday by the president of the World Hockey Association team.

"There is no truth to the story that anyone has been given an ultimatum about investing more money," said Robert Johnston, who added that he had talked to the majority owner, Nelson Skalbania, earlier in the day about the team and that there was no hint the team would be disbanded.

The Toronto Globe and Mail reported that Skalbania had told his limited partners that unless they provide additional money by Saturday, the team will stop operations.

"The story is incorrect," said Johnston, "it's true we're in the process of reorganizing financially, but there are no deadlines. All our discussions have been aimed at keeping the team alive and that was the tone in our phone conversation Tuesday."

### WHA Standings

	W	L	PTD	OF	GA
1. NEW ENGLAND	11	11	27	15	112
2. CINCINNATI	3	2	7	12	11
3. BRITISH COLUMBIA	3	2	6	24	29
4. EDMONTON	3	3	6	19	16
5. WINNIPEG	2	2	1	20	21
6. INDIANAPOLIS	1	3	1	16	25
7. QUEBEC	0	4	1	14	22

Yesterday's Results

New England 2, Cincinnati 1  
Edmonton 1, Edmonton 2

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PARIS ESCORTS FOR WOMEN. Tel. 01-57 54 64.

PARIS ESCORTS FOR MEN. Tel. 01-57 54 64.

PARIS ESCORTS

Art Buchwald

## Neutron Weaponry: SALT for the Senate

**WASHINGTON** — My wife and I were watching the Evening News, when Walter announced that President Carter had given the go-ahead to the Defense Department to start making the components for a neutron bomb. Walter said that while the components would be manufactured, they would not be assembled at the present time.

My wife, whose only weakness is she doesn't keep up on sophisticated nuclear weaponry, turned to me and said, "What's a neutron weapon?"

"It is designed to kill people without destroying property. We call it an enhanced radiation weapon," I told her.

"Who's we?"

"Those of us in the military-industrial complex."

"Are you in the military-industrial complex?"

"No, but some of my best friends are. It's one helluva piece of hardware. With the right warhead you can zap a battalion of Soviet tanks 80 miles away," I said.

"Why do we need it?" she wanted to know.

"That's the most stupid question I ever heard. We need every type of nuclear weapon we can get. We've got hydrogen bombs and atomic warheads, and Nike and Polaris missiles. But they're too powerful to use in the field. The neutron weapon fills the gap and lowers the kill-threshold to just the right level to fight a civilized war."

### 'Islands in Stream' Made for Soviet TV

**MOSCOW**, Oct. 25 (UPI) — Soviet director Anatoly Efros has made a television film of American writer Ernest Hemingway's last and uncompleted novel "Islands in the Stream," the Soviet news agency Tass has reported.

It said Efros sees the novel as "the most sincere expression of the writer's feelings, his desire for happiness and love, and a protest against solitude and the force of man confronting the elements."



Buchwald

"Do the Russians have it?" she asked.

"They certainly do not. All they have is monster weapons that can destroy entire cities. They're in a lot of trouble."

"I guess I know this," she said, "but if the Soviets don't have a neutron weapon and we do, how do we prevent them from using their monster weapons after we use our small ones on them?"

"Because if they use their monster ones they know we'll use ours, and then we'll destroy each other," I said patiently.

"But if we use the neutron weapon against their armies in the field, won't we be destroying them? They're certainly not going to stand by and see all their men and tanks destroyed without retaliating with everything they've got."

"I'm sorry but I'm not at liberty to answer that at this time," I replied.

\* \* \*

"Can I ask you another question? If we have developed a smaller weapon that just kills people and doesn't destroy property, what's to prevent the Soviets from doing the same thing?"

"They don't have the know-how to make a neutron bomb or they would have before now."

"That's what you said about the atomic bomb after World War II."

"Can you keep a secret?" I asked her.

"You know I can."

"Carter really doesn't care if we have a neutron bomb or not. But he wants a SALT treaty very badly. Even if the Soviets agree to one, he'll have a hard time getting the Senate to approve it. So by announcing he was going ahead with the neutron bomb, he'll win over the senators who are against SALT."

"Then," she said, "Carter's not going ahead with the neutron weapon to impress the Soviets, but to placate the U.S. Senate?"

"Now you're catching on," I said.

"I think I'll watch The Gong Show."

"How can you watch The Gong Show at a time like this?" I asked.

"Because it makes a lot more sense than building a neutron bomb."

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## The Americanization of Sweden

By Bjorn Edlund

**STOCKHOLM**, Oct. 25 (UPI) — On Gamla Brogatan shopping street here, you would have to read the krona price tags on sneakers, blue jeans, skateboards and rock records on display to know that you were in Sweden.

The Swedes' 1950s admiration for the United States has returned with the second revival of the '50s fashions. They have again embraced the trends and products from "over there."

"I think life would be very boring if they took away all American things," said Per Nersling, 14.

Stop any passing teenager of the American garments and chances are he will end up dressed only in his South Korean nylon socks.

His jeans, his underwear, his cotton shirt, his sweater with a UCLA emblem, his sneakers and his windbreaker all come from the United States.

Surveying "American cultural imperialism," a left-wing newspaper said:

"In the 1950s we adored the United States. Today we have become a United States in miniature."

### Still Critical

Nevertheless, the copying of U.S. styles hasn't diminished the critical reporting of American society in Swedish news media, which seldom pass up an opportunity to point an admonishing finger at real or fancied weaknesses in the social setup of the United States.

Racism, the plight of American Indians and other problems are covered extensively, creating a contrast between the obvious American features of Swedish everyday life and media distaste for American society.

Through films, music, television shows and trend-setting literature, the United States again emerges as the big image.

There are more than 25 hamburger stands in Sweden; in 1972 there were none. A recent poll showed that 44 of the 50 biggest-selling LPs were American. Skateboards are the fashion for the younger teens. "Kojak," "Rich Man-Poor Man" and replays of "The Lucy Show" have replaced the "Bonanza" and "Dick van Dyke" imports of early Swedish television.

**The Swedes' 1950s admiration for the United States has returned with the second revival of the '50s fashions.**

"We have become used to the American way of thinking. We feel alien to films that are made elsewhere," said Prof. Leif Furhammar, whose specialty is the modern film.

In McDonald's on the main street in Stockholm, a Sunday afternoon crowd dressed in style eat their hamburgers, french fries and apple pies. Their parents take their evening meal in pizzas or Chinese-food restaurants, both American imports.

Intellectuals, listening to early Bob Dylan or Phil Ochs records, discuss the pros and cons of Lisa Alther's "Kinfolk," a best-seller here.

### Raggrage Subculture

One group — the Raggrage, Sweden's equivalent to the Hell's Angels — have remained staunch pro-Americans since their subculture developed in the late 1950s.

In their souped-up Smudebakers or Chryslers, they have congested downtown traffic every Wednesday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday night for longer than any pedestrian wants to recall.

"Sweden must be the most Americanized society in Europe," a traveling U.S. observer said.

"The French would cringe at the self-service restaurants you have here — but I feel at home. It seems that Sweden, with its vast distances between towns, also has turned into a car-borne country," he said.

The hot-dog kiosk is the center of nightlife in all smaller Swedish towns. To drive 25 miles for a snack in the Nordic twilight is normal.

Sweden, like the U.S., has a mobile population. Less than half of the inhabitants in the Stockholm area were born there.

"Our countries are alike, we have similar cultural patterns. We read many newspapers, watch television a lot, have the same basic values," said a U.S. diplomat.

Times have been different.

### The American Uncle'

After nearly a fifth of the Swedish population emigrated to the United States in the hunger years of the late 1800s, "America" was a place where you had a rich relative.

"The American uncle" would come home, speak Swedish with broad, English words interspersed, flash green bills and gold dental work.

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